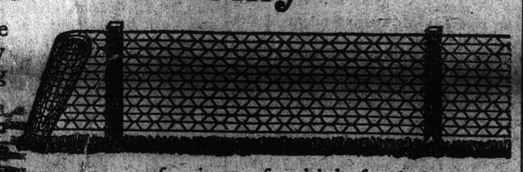
ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

VOL. 21. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 3, 1898. NO. 35.

WOOL, WOOL

taken in exchange for clothing at Fraser, Fraser & Co, Cheapside, 40 and 42 King Street St. John, N. B. ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

Queer Economy



It is to be continually rebuilding fences when you can buy the "Star" Ornamental wove wire fencing, 4 feet high, for 60 cts. a rod. When once put up it will last a lifetime.

Wire Fence Manufacturing Co.,

A. J. Machum Manager. Water Street, St. John, N. B.

MILITARY NOTES.

The Medical Officers Have at Last Gained Their Standing.

A New Forage for the Imperial Army—A Description of the Same.

(Written for the Sun.)

For some years past the medical officers of the regular army have been keeping up a persistent agitation in order to obtain proper recognition of their status and ranks as military officers of the service. Their efforts have at length been crowned with success, as will be seen from the army order recently issued in England, from which we make the following extract:

Whereas we have deemed it expedient to alter in certain respects the conditions under which the officers employed upon the medical duties of our army are at present serving;

Our will and pleasure is that the officers below the rank of surgeon general serving in our army medical staff shall be formed into a corps, together with the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of our medical staff corps;

It is our further will and pleasure that the designation "medical staff corps" shall be abolished, and that the corps formed as above mentioned shall be styled "The royal army medical corps."

The following alterations will consequently be made in the ranks of the medical officers of our army:

Present ranks—Surgeon colonel, brigade surgeon, lieutenant colonel, surgeon lieutenant colonel, surgeon major, surgeon captain, surgeon lieutenant.

New ranks—Colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, lieutenant.

The medical staff of our army shall in future consist of surgeon generals (ranking as major generals), and the title of surgeon major generals now serving shall be altered accordingly.

In these days of rapidly changing fashions, the British soldier's uniform suffers with the rest, and many of us stand by helplessly and regretful while one thing follows another into the store-room of obsolete patterns. The latest thing to receive the seal of dcom is the forage cap with drooping peak. A forage cap of royal navy pattern, but with scarlet band and embroidered badge is now undergoing test in England. As its adoption is a mere matter of course, the citizens of St. John will no doubt have an opportunity of viewing it on drill nights in the near future. We herewith append a description of the cap:

FORAGE CAP.

Blue cloth, with three blue cloth welts, 5¼ inches total depth, diameter across the top 8¼ inches for a cap fitting 21¾ inches in circumference, the top to be ½ inch larger or smaller in diameter for every ¼ inch the cap may vary in size of head above or below the before mentioned standard, e. g., a cap 22¼ inches in circumference, diameter across the top 8¼ inches; cap 21 inches in circumference, diameter 7⅞ inches. The sides to be made in four pieces, and to be 1½ inches deep between the welts; a scarlet band 1¾ inches wide placed between the two lower welts.

The cap set up on a band of stiff leather, or other material, 1¾ inches deep.

Chin-strap for all officers to be made of black patent leather ⅜ inch wide, buttoned on two gorget (⅛ inch) buttons placed immediately behind the corners of the peak.

PEAK OR FORAGE CAP.

For general officers—Patent leather, and embroidered all round with oak leaves in gold ¾ inch wide.

For field officers—The same as for general officers, but embroidered on the front edge only.

For other officers—Patent leather without embroidery.

The peak to droop at an angle of 45 degrees, and to be 2 inches deep in the middle when worn with embroidery, and 1¾ inches when plain.

BADGES FOR FORAGE CAPS.

General officers—In gold embroidery, the royal crest with crossed sword and baton within a laurel wreath—the blade of the sword in silver.

Other officers—In gold embroidery, the royal crest.

Officers of rifle regiments—Rifle green cloth.

The old 60 round pouches are to be withdrawn from the corps in the district and returned into store at St. John.

The retirement of two such valuable officers as Majors Cropley and Beckwith of the 71st Battalion, if such is to be the case, will cause keen regret. Our rural militia force can ill afford to lose the services of such officers as these.

Friend—"You haven't volunteered, have you?" The Pugilist—"What? Me fight for t'irteen dollars a mont'? I'd lose me reputation.—Truth.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN.

HAMPTON NEWS.

Probate Court Matters—The Hay Crop on the Railway Grounds—Peace Distrubers Will be Looked After.

HAMPTON, Aug. 1.—In the probate court today Judge Morton granted a license to sell the real estate of the late David Sheck. The administrator is A. Chipman Sheck. Geo. W. Fowler, M. P. P., proctor.

The passing of the accounts in the estate of Gilford Cougle was further adjourned till Aug. 22nd. Silas Alward for the executrix and Robert Morrison contra.

Allan W. Hecks, administrator de bonis non curee testamento annexo of the estate of Aaron Jenkins, petitioned for a license to sell real estate. R. LeB. Tweedie, proctor.

The hay on the railway grounds at Hampton Station is being cut and it is to be hoped that the committee in charge of those grounds will now take some steps towards much needed improvement.

Hampton is retaining its popularity as a summer resort, a large number of strangers being located here.

Serious complaints are being made about the conduct of a gang of young men who are desturbing the quiet of this village by unseemly conduct. Your correspondent is informed that the names of the transgressors are now well known, and if further offences are committed they will be prosecuted before Stipendiary Magistrate Sproul.

Mrs. Goodfellow of Boston is making an extended visit in Hampton, staying with her sister, Mrs. J. M. Sproul.

The Misses Currie of Fredericton are visiting at Mrs. F. M. Anderson's.

A strong feeling exists in favor of a Town Improvement Association, and steps will be taken soon looking to the formation of such.

On Wednesday in our local court, an assault case, on the complaint of George Mundee v. Andrew Smith, will be continued, and several important civil suits will also come before the stipendiary.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Lord Herschel Passed Through the City Monday in a Government Car.

The Fishermen in the Gaspe District All Threatened With Starvation.

OTTAWA, August 1.—David Pottinger, general manager of the I. C. R., who arrived here on departmental business, says that the war in the United States has had an effect upon the tourist traffic up to two weeks ago, when more than the ordinary amount of summer travel set in.

Rumor is current that the Ottawa Street Railway company has bought the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley railway, and will convert it into an electric road.

Lord Herschell and his son and Cartwright of the colonial office passed through Ottawa this evening in the government car Cumberland, on his way to the coast. He was met at the C. P. R. station by Hon. D. Mills, Messrs. Fielding and Paterson. Lord Herschell expects to return to Quebec on the 18th.

Sir Henri Joly returned to the city tonight from a trip to England.

Enquiry at the department of marine and fisheries elicits the statement that a despatch which appears in La Patrie today to the effect that the fishermen in the Gaspe district are threatened with starvation on account of the failure of the fishing is greatly exaggerated.

N. F. NAVAL RESERVE MEN.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 1.—George J. Goschen, first lord of the British admiralty, has arranged to organize a naval reserve among the Newfoundland fishermen, enrolling five hundred, who will be drilled by special instructors sent from England. Forts are being erected specially for this purpose, the men receiving $50 each cash for each month engaged.

Newfoundland is the only colony where the experiment is being tried.

BISMARCK DEAD

The Great Statesman Passed Away After a Brief Illness.

Sketch of the Man Who in His Day Attracted the Eyes of All the World.

On Thursday Evening He Drank Champagne and Afterwards Smoked Several Pipes of Tobacco.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Bismarck passed peacefully away shortly before 11 tonight.

LONDON, July 31.—A special despatch to the Associated Press says the news of Prince Bismarck's death reached Berlin at a late hour and was only generally known this morning. A number of papers did not contain the news of the prince's death.

The Nachrichten gives the fullest details of the last days and death of Bismarck. It says: On Thursday evening an improvement was noticeable in the prince's condition, in which repeated changes for the worse had occurred since last October, and he was able to appear at the table and take part in the conversation, drinking champagne and afterwards smoking several pipes of tobacco, which he had not done lately. His condition was so satisfactory that Dr. Schwinger, after the prince had gone to bed, left with the intention of returning on Saturday. Prince Bismarck's condition was camporatively satisfactory throughout Friday and Saturday. He read the Nachrichten and conversed on politics, particularly referring to Russian affairs. In the forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling jocularly at the small proportion of spirits in his drinking water. Then a sudden change for the worse occurred, in consequence of an acute attack of pulmonary odema, and in the couse of the afternoon he frequently became unconscious.

Recently besides a period of unusual mental clearness, the prince had had intervals of drowsiness, falling into sleep, sound and beneficial sleep, on awakening from which he would be completely refreshed.

On Saturday evening grave symptoms appeared. Death came easily and painlessly. Dr. Schweninger was able to some extent to lighten the last moments by wiping the mucus from the patient's mouth and enabling him to breathe more freely.

The last words Prince Bismarck uttered were addressed to his daughter, Countess VanRantzau, who wiped the perspiration from his forehead. They were: "Thanks, my child."

The whole family were assembled at the bedside at the time of his death, and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysander and Baroness Marck were also present. As no breathing movement or pulse was perceptible for three minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared that the prince was dead.

Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the news to Emperor William in Norway.

In accordance with Prince Bismarck's request, he will be buried upon the hill opposite the castle in the vicinity of Hirachgruppe.

Bismarck-Schonhausen (Prince von) Karl Otto, statesman, born at Schonhausen April 1, 1815; studied at Guttingen, Berlin, and Griefswald; entered the army and was afterwards a lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member of the diet of the province of Saxony in 1846, and the general diet, in which he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speeches, in 1847. On one occasion he argued that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did the events of 1848 modify his opinions. In 1851 he entered the diplomatic service, and was intrusted with the legation at Frankfort. Regarding Austria as the antagonist of Prussia, he was sent in 1852 to Vienna, where he proved a constant adversary of Count Rechberg. In 1858, a pamphlet entitled "La Prusse et la Question Italienne" appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to him. In this publication reference was made to the antagonism existing between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Prussia, and Russia was advocated. In March, 1859, M. von Bismark was sent as ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the Czar, was decorated with the order of Saint Alexander Newski. In May, 1862, he was appointed ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from the Emperor Napoleon, and he was made minister of the king's house and of foreign affairs in Prussia, Sept. 22. The budget having been rejected by the deputies, but adopted by the upper chamber, M. Bismarck, in the name of the king, dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotic act were proceeded against with great severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates, and others, who openly expressed views hostile to the government. In January, 1863, he protested against an address which the deputies presented to the king, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution. Shortly after, the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The chamber of deputies, by a majority of five to one, censured the ministry for having concluded (Feb. 8) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, in which Austria had very reluctantly taken part, Bismarck thought the time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making Prussia the real head of Germany. His preparations for another aggressive war were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration, Austria and her allies were defeated. It is probable that dread of a still more formidable alliance induced M. von Bismarck to stop short in his career of victory, as the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French chambers, declared that he had arrested the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, July 26, 1866, as Austria consented to retire from Germany, the terms of a general pacification were arranged. M. von Bismarck was created a count, Sept. 16, 1865, on which occasion he received from the King of Prussia a valuable estate in Luxemburg. He lost no time in turning to account the victory gained by Prussia over Austria, and in advancing his favorite scheme for the unification of Germany, provinces and kingdoms were at once annexed. The free town of Frankfort received a Prussian garrison in spite of the indignant protests of the population; Hanover was incorporated in the Germanic confederation; and at the close of the year 1866, Count Bismarck succeeded in concluding with Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg treaties of peace and of alliance offensive and defensive, with a proviso that in the event of war the King of Prussia should have the chief military command. In 1867 Count Bismarck organized the North German confederation, which comprised twenty-two states, representing a population of 29,000,000. The King of Prussia was at the head of this powerful confederation, and a federal council composed of delegates of the different states was established, together with a diet or common parliament, the members of which were elected by universal suffrage. The new federal constitution was adopted by the Prussian chambers in June, and came into operation on the first of the following month, Count Bismarck receiving as the reward of his services the post of chancellor of the federation and president of the federal council. The Luxemburg question now gave rise to serious differences between the Prussian and French governments, and Count Bismark strenuously opposed the projected cession of that province by Holland to France. Eventually the dispute was settled by the Luxemburg territory being neutralized, and fortresses dismantled. After this both powers declared their intention to be pacific, but nevertheless they both increased their already bloated armaments. Ill-health compelled Count Bismarck to retire from public life for a short period in 1868, but he returned to Berlin in October of that year, and resumed the direction of affairs. On the first of January he entered on his functions as foreign minister of the North German confederation. In July, 1870, it transpired that General Prim had sent a deputation to Prussia to offer the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The French people were greatly agitated at the receipt of this intelligence. Some of their leading statesmen declared that France would never consent to a Prussian prince seated on the throne of Spain, and explanations were demanded from the Berlin cabinet. It was alleged by Count Bismarck that the King of Prussia gave his consent to the acceptance of the crown by the prince only as the head of the Hohenzollern family and not as an act of the government. A few days later the withdrawal of the prince's candidature was announced; but in spite of this, France declared war against Prussia, and the campaign began, the latter power receiving great assistance from the troops sent into the field by the King of Bavaria and the Dukes of Baden and Wurtemberg. This is not the place to record complete successes of the German armies. Suffice it to say that Count Bismarck accompanied the king throughout the campaign, and that after the capitulation of Paris he dictated the terms of peace, which were adopted by the assembly then sitting at Bordeaux. He succeeded in uniting Germany, and on January 18, 1871 he had the satisfaction of seeing King William of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany in the palace of the French kings, at Versailles. In the same month he was appointed by his imperial master chancellor of the German empire, and in the following March raised to the rank of prince. In September of the same year he was present at the memorable meeting of the German and Austrian emperors at Gastein. Subsequently Prince Bismarck greatly offended the Roman Catholic party throughout Germany by promoting the legal measures which were directed against the freedom of the church, and which resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the incarceration of several bishops. In December, 1872, he resigned the presidency of the state ministry, although he continued to confer with the emperor on the affairs of the empire and its foreign policy. The emperor also authorized him, in the event of his being unable to appear personally at a meeting of the ministry of state, to give his vote on matters concerning the interest of the empire through the president of the imperial chancellery. On this occasion Prince Bismarck received from the emperor the order of the Black Eagle, set in diamonds. In October, 1873, he was re-appointed as Prussian premier. Two attempts have been made on the life of the chancellor, the first on May 7, 1866, by a step-son of Karl Blind; and the second on July 13, 1874, as the prince was driving in the country at Kissington; he was fired at by a young man named Kullman, and slightly wounded by a shot which grazed his right wrist. The culprit was apprehended, and eventually sentenced to fourteen years' hard labor, with a further ten years' loss of civil rights, with police inspection, and costs. An attempt was made to prove that Kullman was connected with the clerical party, and a statement to that effect made by Prince Bismarck himself afterwards led to an exciting scene in the German parliament. Towards the close of 1874, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, Count Arnim was imprisoned, and tried on the charge of having abstracted documents from the archives of the Germany embassy at Paris. Prince Bismarck presided over the congress of the representatives of the great powers which assembled at Berlin to discuss the provisions of the treaty of San Stefano in 1878. In Prussia, he has made peace with the Roman Catholic church, and has done much (by laws of national insurance, etc.) to establish a system of state socialism, intended to counterwork the schemes of the social democrats. He has striven to found a German colonial empire; and if he has not as yet succeeded in establishing any prosperous settlements, he has done a great deal to spread German trade all over the world. In foreign policy, his aim has been to strengthen the Austro-German alliance, and to secure the Czar against any temptation that France might offer for the formation of a Franco-Russian alliance against Germany. The recent action of Prince Bismarck in the Bulgarian affair has undoubtedly been guided by this motive. Books on Bismarck exist without number in Germany; those most generally known are the works of Dr. Busch entitled "Bismarck and his People" (q.v.). Prince Bismarck's eldest son, Count Herbert, is now head of the Prussian foreign office. The prince retired into private life in March, 1890, when the emperor conferred on him the title of Duke of Lauenberg. Up to his retirement, his activity was as great and as unceasing as of old.

His retirement was the result of a difference in opinion between himself and the young emperor on the labor question and in reference to army decrees. The chancellor's views on the labor question were not approved by William, who aimed to combine monarchial traditions with advanced modern ideas. Bismarck had openly condemned the idea of protection for laborers and state interference in the conditions of work and wages. Then, too, the emperor's colonial policy, increasing the military force in East Africa and appointing Emin Pasha governor general, and involving the government in further responsibilities in South Africa, was done without reference to Bismarck's views. After the elections a serious disagreement arose over the constitutional question of appointing members of the cabinet. Bismarck held that the president of the ministry should appoint them and control and direct them. The emperor not only disputed this claim, but appointed a minister of commerce and inaugurated a policy at variance with the views of Bismarck. Of course the latter resigned. He accepted the title of field marshal, but rejected the offer of a continuance of salary and an official residence at Berlin, and also the title of duke, which was tendered him. He expressed his views so vigorously through the press that the new chancellor felt constrained to send a confidential circular to the representatives of Germany abroad, stating that Bismarck did not express the views of the German government.

KIEL, August 1.—A naval order has ben issued commanding that the flags on all the warships be half masted on the day of Prince Bismarck's funeral, that a salute of nineteen guns be fired at noon, and that all the naval officers and officials wear mourning for a week.

A HANDSOME STEAMER.

The Furness Liner London City—A Fine Passenger Boat, With Good Freight Capacity.

The Furness liner London City, from London, which berthed at the Corporation pier Saturday afternoon, has since that time been visited by hundreds of people who, after looking her over, declared her the finest passenger steamer of her tonnage that has ever visited this port. The London City has been afloat several years, but she seems none the worse because of that fact. Her dimensions are: Length, about 500 feet; beam, 42 feet; hold, 23 feet. She is built of steel, is fitted with triple expansion engines and is capable of making 14 knots. Her registered tonnage is 1563 tons and her carrying capacity over 3,000 tons. She was built for a tropical climate, a fact that was evident to all who inspected her, the arrangements for the ventilation of her passenger accommodations being most complete. The London City has accommodation for 51 saloon, 24 second and 32 third cabin passengers. There seems to be nothing wanting which could in any way add to the comfort of the passengers. The promenade deck is immense in area and attractive in every particular. The saloon, which is on the main deck, almost amidships, takes in the entire width of the ship. The walls are finished in mahogany, bird's eye maple and satin wood, and are a magnificent piece of work. The tables are arranged so as to give the very best effect possible. The furniture is upholstered in maroon plush, and these things, with the handsome sideboards, large mirrors, potted plants, etc., go to make up as attractive a place as one could wish to see. The pantry, etc., opens right off the saloon, everything being as convenient as possible. Immediately above the saloon is the music room, an exceedingly pretty apartment. There is close to the saloon a ladies' sitting room, with all modern sanitary arrangements. The lavatory astern of the saloon is something new. Everything in it is made of marble.

The staterooms for the use of saloon passengers are spacious and handsomely equipped. There are two family rooms, each of which contains four berths. The others have two berths each. A feature in connection with them is that each has two wash basins one for each of the occupants. The rooms are lighted by electricity and fitted with electric bells. The saloon passenger accommodations are separate from those provided for the second cabin people. The latter's staterooms, eating apartment, etc., are on the starboard side. The opposite side is given up to the officers. There is a hospital, dispensary, etc., on the same side. The steerage people have quarters forward. The saloon passengers can leave their rooms and reach the promenade deck without passing through the saloon, a most desirable thing.

Capt. Paterson has a pretty little room which opens off the chart room. But the gem of all is the smoking room, which is close by the music room. Its walls are done in white marble, with prettily designed and decorated panels and pillars. To be appreciated it must be seen. The ship is fitted with disinfecting apparatus, ice making apparatus, etc. The London City is officered as follows:

Commander, Capt. A. L. Paterson.

Chief officer, Alex. Phillips; 2nd, Mr. Anderson; 3rd Mr. Farrow.

Chief engineer, Mr. Oakley; 2nd, Sidney Hill; 3rd, Murray Hill; 4th, Mr. Churchill.

Chief stewart, E. Thomas.

These gentlemen have visited St. John before in the Damara. Capt. Paterson is well known, having sailed in and out this port over 11 years. Stewart Thomas is a very capable man. The London City will probably sail today.

CABLED FROM LONDON.

Hon. Mr. Mulock and His Penny Postage Scheme—To Represent Newfoundland.

TORONTO, August 1.—The Evening Telegram's cable from London says: Hon. Mr. Mulock has gone to Paris on a visit on penny postage business, in the bringing about of which Mr. Mulock gave such valuable services. It will go into force on November 9th, the Prince of Wales birthday.

Sir James Winter, premier of Newfoundland, leaves today for Quebec to attend the international conference, which begins on August 23rd.

The council of the British Empire Trade league cabled Laurier at midnight, expressing gratitude on the part of the British race at the inauguration of the preferential trade.

S. S. Empress of Japan left Yokohama July 29th

RAN THE BLOCKADE.

Nova Scotia Schooner Bravo Gets Into San Juan.

She Disposed of Her Cargo at High Prices in a Few Days.

She Took In a Cargo of Sugar and Was Chased by an American Cruiser.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Aug. 1.—The British schooner Bravo, Captain Emeno, arrived in port this afternoon from San Juan, Porto Rico, for orders, and her master reports that he succeeded in running the blockade at the latter port and disposed of a cargo of food, at high prices. In an interview with the Associated Press correspondent Captain Emeno said:

"We arrived off San Juan July 9th and ran the blockade which at that time we did not know existed, it having been declared after we left Lunenburg, N. S. While we were trying to make the harbor we sighted a big steamer, which later proved to be the Yosemite. She sighted us and put about at full steam to overhaul us, and I put the schooner about under the impression that she might be a blockader. As we neared her the Yosemite changed her course to the westward and in a short time we came about and made for the harbor. The cruiser thereupon changed her course to overtake us and again the Bravo was put about to meet the Yosemite, this manoeuvering occuring several times until finally we were nearly opposite the harbor. I decided to risk getting in, as we were between the fire of the Spanish forts and the Yosemite, if attempt was made to stop us, and sailed in. We remained at San Juan for seven days, in the meantime disposing of the cargo of flour and fish. Flour sold at $25 per sack of 200 pounds, salt fish being 30 cents a pound. Our agent advised us to remain aboard while in port, informing us that the natives were more hostile than ever, classing us as allies of the Americans. San Juan is strongly fortified, especially on the land side. There are between twenty-five thousand and thirty thousand soldiers there and they have been preparing for the coming of the Americans. Strong defences in the shape of earthworks and rifle pits have been erected.

There was also a plot to blow up the entire American army when it reaches the city. The Spaniards have laid pipes under the ground filled with power and other explosives, leading to mines beyond the city. Should their defences fail they intend to surrender the city, alowing the American troops to take possession, and when the Americans are well within the city, a signal is to be given, causing the mines to do their deadly work, and, they believe, to annihilate the American army in that vicinity. These pipes also lead to a mine three miles outside of the city.

After taking on a cargo of sugar on the 13th, also forty-five Spanish persons, they hoping to reach Spain by way of St. Thomas, we set sail. We found the channel blocked, the Spaniards having sunk a large vessel in the middle, and also placed obstructions on both sides of the craft. A portion of the wreckage was removed so we could proceed, but this was immediately replaced after we passed. We got under way at 6.30 p. m. on the 13th, everyone on board expecting to meet a blockading craft. The Yosemite again showed up and fired a shot across our bow; we kept on, and once more she fired and I concluded to slow up, fearing a third shot would hit us. A terrible sea was on at the time. The cruiser lowered her boat and attempted to reach us, but owing to the roughness of the sea the boat put back. She hoisted her boat aboard and steamed toward the harbor entrance. We reached St. Thomas July 17, landing our passengers. The next day the cruiser Yosemite arrived, being relieved from blockade duty. We left St. Thomas July 19, reaching Provincetown today."

MONCTON.

The Babang Farm Purchased by I. B. Forster—Claims to Have Struck it Rich.

MONCTON, Aug. 1.—The Babang farm, consisting of valuable woodland, upland and several pieces of marsh, was sold under mortgage to Mount Allison on Saturday and bid in by J. B. Forster of Dorchester for $5,700.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mellish, Robinson street, Moncton, buried their ninth child yesterday afternoon, and a very impressive funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Macneill of St. John. Of a family of ten only one, a boy, is now living.

Dr. Philip LeBlanc, formerly of Moncton, but for the last year or so resident in Dawson City, claims to have struck it rich in the Yukon. He writes that he has four claims, for which he has refused $50,000 each. He will pay a visit to New Brunswick this summer.

YUKON STEAMER WRECKED.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 1.—Reports just received from Unalaska says Dutch Harbor is crowded with a forlorn lot of steamers. Of the fleet of twenty which left Seattle to ply on the Yukon, twelve were wrecked at or near Dutch Harbor, four are on the rocks, two are ashore and six others are laid up with broken backs. In each case the machinery is practically all that can be utilized.